

The Adams Sentinel.

A Family Journal--Devoted to Foreign and Domestic News, Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Education, Morality, Science and Art, Advertising, &c. &c.

At \$2 00 per annum, in advance—
Or \$2 50, if not paid within the year.

ROBERT G. HALPERN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Advertisements \$1 per square for 3 weeks;
25 cents per square for each continuation.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPICIOUS THE PRETEXT."—Washington.

VOL. L.

NO. 31.

Choice Poetry.

"IS THERE NO BALM IN GILEAD?"

There is belonging to the race of human bipeds a sort of trouble-some beings, who, setting no value on their own time, care very little how much they trespass upon that of their more industrious neighbors. They are a sort of stay-ever persons, who, having talked over the whole world at one sitting, commence and talk it over anew from beginning to end, before they are ready to take their leave—in a word they sit, and sit, and sit, long enough to justify the motto we have just quoted. Beside their disposition to hang on, there's generally about these persons a wonderful habitu'e, a slowness in taking a hint, unparalleled with the rest of the human race. To give a single instance of this sitting propensity, we will introduce the story of a plain spoken old lady from the land of steady habits.

"I never seed the beat of that Captain Spout," said she—"would you believe it, he called at our house last night just as I was done milking, and wanted to borrow my brass kettle for his wife to make apple sauce in?" "Oh, yes," says I, "she may have it and welcome. Captain Spout, and I went directly and fetched it out of the back room and set it down before him. Well presently our tea was ready, and I couldn't do no more than ax him to take a cup with us. "Oh, no," he said, he couldn't stay a minit; but, however, he concluded he'd take a drink of cider with my husband, and so he did.—Well, after I'd done tea, I took my knitting work, and sat down till I rarer thought all honest people should be abed. But Captain Spout had forgot his hurry, and there he was sittin' and talkin' to my husband as fast as ever. I hate above all things to be rude, but I couldn't help of hantin' to the Captain, that it was growin' late, and maybe his wife was waitin' for the keele. But he didn't seem to take the hint at all—there he sat, and sat, and sat.

"Find that words wouldn't have any effect, I next rolled up my knitting work, set back the chairs and told the girls it was time to go to bed—but the Captain didn't mind it no more than nothin' at all—there he sat, and sat, and sat.

"Well, next I pulled off my shoes, roisted my feet as I commonly do just afore going to bed—but the Captain didn't mind it no more than nothin' at all—there he sat, and sat, and sat.

"I then kivered up the fire, and thought he could not then help takin' the hint—but la me! he didn't take no notice on't at all—for the least grain in the world—but there he sat, and sat, and sat.

"Tanks I, you're pretty slow at taking the hint, Captain Spout—so I sed, sort o' plainly, that I thought it was bed time—speaking always to my husband—but just as I thought the Captain couldn't help takin' it to himself, but la! it did no good at all—for there he sat, and sat, and sat.

"Seem' there wan't no likelihood of his goin' home, I axed him to stay all night.

"Oh, no," sed he, he couldn't possibly stay a minit, so seen' there wan't no use in sayin' anything, I went to bed. But la me! would you think it, when I got up in the mornin', as sure as you're alive, there he was a settin' yet."

"A Village Solon in France.

Some of the inhabitants of Malicorne, near Community, complained to the Mayor that their geese had been stolen by a dealer, but as he had mixed them with a flock of his own, it was impossible to recognize them. The Mayor, a shrewd, hard working peasant, solemnly ordered all the geese to be placed in carts, and sent some little distance from the village. The villagers wondered greatly what this could mean, and even ventured to mutter suspicions of the mayor's wisdom and profligacy.

"Oh, no," sed he, he couldn't possibly stay a minit, so seen' there wan't no use in sayin' anything, I went to bed. But la me! would you think it, when I got up in the mornin', as sure as you're alive, there he was a settin' yet."

"A Calculating Bridegroom.

I've known some very mean men in my time. There was Deacon Overcoach, now he was so mean, he always carried a hen in his big box when he travelled, to pick up the eggs his horse wasted in the manger, and lay an egg for his breakfast in the morning. And then there was Hugo Himmelman, who made his wife dig potatoes to pay for the marriage license. I must tell you a story of Hugo, for it's not a bad one; and good stories, like potatoes, ain't as plenty as they used to be when I was a boy. Hugo is a neighbor of mine, though considerably older than I be, and a mean neighbor he is, too. Well, when he was going to get married to Gretchen Kolp, he goes down to Parson Rodgers, at Digby, to get a license. "Parson," says he, "what's the price of a license?" "Six dollars," says he. "Six dollars?" says Hugo; "that's a dreadful sight of money!" "Cobain't you take no less?" "No," says he, "that's what they cost me at the Secretary's office at Halifax." "Well, how much do you ask for publishing in church, then?" "Nothing," says the parson. "Well," says Hugo, "that's so cheap I can't expect you to give no change back. I think I'll be published. How long does it take?" "Three Sundays."

"Three Sundays," says Hugo. "Well, that's a long time, too. But three Sundays only make a fortnight after all; two for the evers and one for the inside like; and six dollars is a great sum of money for a poor man to throw away. I must wait." So off he went a-jogging towards home, and a looking about as mean as a new sheared sheep, when all at once a bright thought came into his head, and back he went as hard as his horse could carry him. "Parson," says he, "I've changed my mind. Here's the six dollars. Tie me the knot to-night with my tongue, that I can't make with my teeth." "Why, what in nature is the meaning of all this?" says the parson. "Why," says Hugo, "I've been ciphering it out in my head, and it's cheaper than publishing license, after all." You see, sir, it's potato digging time; if I want to be called in church, his father will appear last evening in "undress uniform," said, "Well, if soldiers will go naked, I am glad that they don't train in the day time—I am."

"Want—I am afraid that I shall come to want," said an old lady to a young one. I have come to want already, was the reply: "I want a nice young man for a husband."

"To speak with calmness and deliberation on all occasions; especially in circumstances which tend to irritate."

"Never to dispute with a man more than seventy years of age, nor with a woman over an enthusiast."

"Not to affect to be witty or to jest so as to wound the feelings of another."

"To say as little as possible of myself, and those who are near to me."

"To aim at cheerfulness without levity."

"Not to obtrude my advice unasked."

"Never to escort the favor of the rich by flattery either their vanity or their vice."

"To speak with calmness and deliberation on all occasions; especially in circumstances which tend to irritate."

"Frequently to review my conduct, and note my failings."

"On all occasions to live in prospect the end of life and a future state."

"Conscience is a sleeping giant; we shall him into a longer or a shorter slumber, but his starts are frightful, and terrible is the hour when he awakes."

A Tiresome Guest.

"He sits and will forever sit."

There is belonging to the race of human bipeds a sort of trouble-some beings, who, setting no value on their own time, care very little how much they trespass upon that of their more industrious neighbors. They are a sort of stay-ever persons, who, having talked over the whole world at one sitting, commence and talk it over anew from beginning to end, before they are ready to take their leave—in a word they sit, and sit, and sit, long enough to justify the motto we have just quoted. Beside their disposition to hang on, there's generally about these persons a wonderful habitu'e, a slowness in taking a hint, unparalleled with the rest of the human race. To give a single instance of this sitting propensity, we will introduce the story of a plain spoken old lady from the land of steady habits.

"I never seed the beat of that Captain Spout," said she—"would you believe it, he called at our house last night just as I was done milking, and wanted to borrow my brass kettle for his wife to make apple sauce in?" "Oh, yes," says I, "she may have it and welcome. Captain Spout, and I went directly and fetched it out of the back room and set it down before him. Well presently our tea was ready, and I couldn't do no more than ax him to take a cup with us. "Oh, no," he said, he couldn't stay a minit; but, however, he concluded he'd take a drink of cider with my husband, and so he did.—Well, after I'd done tea, I took my knitting work, and sat down till I rarer thought all honest people should be abed. But Captain Spout had forgot his hurry, and there he was sittin' and talkin' to my husband as fast as ever. I hate above all things to be rude, but I couldn't help of hantin' to the Captain, that it was growin' late, and maybe his wife was waitin' for the keele. But he didn't seem to take the hint at all—there he sat, and sat, and sat.

"Find that words wouldn't have any effect, I next rolled up my knitting work, set back the chairs and told the girls it was time to go to bed—but the Captain didn't mind it no more than nothin' at all—there he sat, and sat, and sat.

"Well, next I pulled off my shoes, roisted my feet as I commonly do just afore going to bed—but the Captain didn't mind it no more than nothin' at all—there he sat, and sat, and sat.

"I then kivered up the fire, and thought he could not then help takin' the hint—but la me! he didn't take no notice on't at all—for the least grain in the world—but there he sat, and sat, and sat.

"Tanks I, you're pretty slow at taking the hint, Captain Spout—so I sed, sort o' plainly, that I thought it was bed time—speaking always to my husband—but just as I thought the Captain couldn't help takin' it to himself, but la! it did no good at all—for there he sat, and sat, and sat.

"Seem' there wan't no likelihood of his goin' home, I axed him to stay all night.

"Oh, no," sed he, he couldn't possibly stay a minit, so seen' there wan't no use in sayin' anything, I went to bed. But la me! would you think it, when I got up in the mornin', as sure as you're alive, there he was a settin' yet."

"A Woman's Smile.

The infant, weeping in its parent's arms, in age of senescence that knows no guide, sweet solace finds for all its vague alarms, in the soft influence of woman's smile.

The schoolboy, plodding onward with his task, dwells fondly as he goes, the way to while. Upon the sole reward he cares to ask—the kindly radiance of a mother's smile.

The wayward wench, in th' impulsion's strife—'Twixt love and duty, when false friends revile, needs only, to inspire him with new life. 'Tis his soul's entrancing charm of woman's smile.

The soldier, fighting for his country's right, and marching o'er many a weary mile, both in the blare of day and dead of night. Thinks of his cottage home and woman's smile.

And as old age and sickness come apace, Upon life's autumn, that casteth the leaflets. The tedious winter, and smooth the wrinkled face? The summer gladness of fond woman's smile.

The Betting Dandy.

"He sits and will forever sit."

There is belonging to the race of human bipeds a sort of trouble-some beings, who, setting no value on their own time, care very little how much they trespass upon that of their more industrious neighbors. They are a sort of stay-ever persons, who, having talked over the whole world at one sitting, commence and talk it over anew from beginning to end, before they are ready to take their leave—in a word they sit, and sit, and sit, long enough to justify the motto we have just quoted. Beside their disposition to hang on, there's generally about these persons a wonderful habitu'e, a slowness in taking a hint, unparalleled with the rest of the human race. To give a single instance of this sitting propensity, we will introduce the story of a plain spoken old lady from the land of steady habits.

"I never seed the beat of that Captain Spout," said she—"would you believe it, he called at our house last night just as I was done milking, and wanted to borrow my brass kettle for his wife to make apple sauce in?" "Oh, yes," says I, "she may have it and welcome. Captain Spout, and I went directly and fetched it out of the back room and set it down before him. Well presently our tea was ready, and I couldn't do no more than ax him to take a cup with us. "Oh, no," he said, he couldn't stay a minit; but, however, he concluded he'd take a drink of cider with my husband, and so he did.—Well, after I'd done tea, I took my knitting work, and sat down till I rarer thought all honest people should be abed. But Captain Spout had forgot his hurry, and there he was sittin' and talkin' to my husband as fast as ever. I hate above all things to be rude, but I couldn't help of hantin' to the Captain, that it was growin' late, and maybe his wife was waitin' for the keele. But he didn't seem to take the hint at all—there he sat, and sat, and sat.

"Find that words wouldn't have any effect, I next rolled up my knitting work, set back the chairs and told the girls it was time to go to bed—but the Captain didn't mind it no more than nothin' at all—there he sat, and sat, and sat.

"Well, next I pulled off my shoes, roisted my feet as I commonly do just afore going to bed—but the Captain didn't mind it no more than nothin' at all—there he sat, and sat, and sat.

"I then kivered up the fire, and thought he could not then help takin' the hint—but la me! he didn't take no notice on't at all—for the least grain in the world—but there he sat, and sat, and sat.

"Tanks I, you're pretty slow at taking the hint, Captain Spout—so I sed, sort o' plainly, that I thought it was bed time—speaking always to my husband—but just as I thought the Captain couldn't help takin' it to himself, but la! it did no good at all—for there he sat, and sat, and sat.

"Seem' there wan't no likelihood of his goin' home, I axed him to stay all night.

"Oh, no," sed he, he couldn't possibly stay a minit, so seen' there wan't no use in sayin' anything, I went to bed. But la me! would you think it, when I got up in the mornin', as sure as you're alive, there he was a settin' yet."

"A Filial Love.

There is not on earth a more lovely sight than the unweary care and attention of children to their parents. Where filial love is found in the heart, we will assure all for the other virtues. No young man or woman will ever turn basely, we sincerely believe, who has parents respected and beloved. A child, affectionate and dutiful, will never bring the gray hairs of its parents to the grave. The wretch who breaks loose from wholesome restraint and disobeys the laws of his country, must have first disobeyed his parents—showing neither love nor respect for them. It is seldom the case that a dutiful son is found in the ranks of vice, among the wretched and degraded. Filial love will keep men from sin and crime.

There will never come a time, while your parents live, when you will not be under obligations to them. The older they grow, the more need will there be for your assiduous care and attention to their wants. The venerable brow and frosty hair, speak loudly to the love and compassion of the child. If sickness and infirmity make them at times fretful, bear with them patiently, not forgetting that time are long may bring you to the same condition, when you will need the same care and attention. Filial love will never go unrewarded.

Rules for the Journey of Life.

The following rules, from the papers of Dr. West, were, according to his memorandum, thrown together as general way-marks in the journey of life.

Never to ridicule sacred things, or what others may esteem such, however absurd they may appear to be.

Never to show levity when people are professedly engaged in worship.

Never to resent a supposed injury, till I know the views and motives of the author of it. Not on any occasion to retaliate.

Never to judge a person's character by external appearance.

Always to take the part of an absent person who is consigned in company, so far as truth and propriety will allow.

Never to think the worse of another on account of his differing from me in political or religious opinions.

Never to dispute with a man more than seventy years of age, nor with a woman over an enthusiast.

Not to affect to be witty or to jest so as to wound the feelings of another.

To say as little as possible of myself, and those who are near to me.

To aim at cheerfulness without levity.

Not to obtrude my advice unasked.

Never to escort the favor of the rich by flattery either their vanity or their vice.

To speak with calmness and deliberation on all occasions; especially in circumstances which tend to irritate.

Frequently to review my conduct, and note my failings.

On all occasions to live in prospect the end of life and a future state.

Conscience is a sleeping giant; we shall him into a longer or a shorter slumber, but his starts are frightful, and terrible is the hour when he awakes.

A Genuine Man.

"He sits and will forever sit."

There is belonging to the race of human bipeds a sort of trouble-some beings, who, setting no value on their own time, care very little how much they trespass upon that of their more industrious neighbors. They are a sort of stay-ever persons, who, having talked over the whole world at one sitting, commence and talk it over anew from beginning to end, before they are ready to take their leave—in a word they sit, and sit, and sit.

"I never seed the beat of that Captain Spout," said she—"would you believe it, he called at our house last night just as I was done milking, and wanted to borrow my brass kettle for his wife to make apple sauce in?" "Oh, yes," says I, "she may have it and welcome. Captain Spout, and I went directly and fetched it out of the back room and set it down before him. Well presently our tea was ready, and I couldn't do no more than ax him to take a cup with us. "Oh, no," he said, he couldn't stay a minit; but, however, he concluded he'd take a drink of cider with my husband, and so he did.—Well, after I'd done tea, I took my knitting work, and sat down till I rarer thought all honest people should be abed. But Captain Spout had forgot his hurry, and there he was sittin' and talkin' to my husband as fast as ever. I hate above all things to be rude, but I couldn't help of hantin' to the Captain, that it was growin' late, and maybe his wife was waitin' for the keele. But he didn't seem to take the hint at all—there he sat, and sat, and sat.

"Find that words wouldn't have any effect, I next rolled up my knitting work, set back the chairs and told the girls it was time to go to bed—but the Captain didn't mind it no more than nothin' at all—there he sat, and sat, and sat.

"Well, next I pulled off my shoes, roisted my feet as I commonly do just afore going to bed—but the Captain didn't mind it no more than nothin' at all—there he sat, and sat, and sat.

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Notice of Supervisors.

The following sections of Acts relating to the duties of Township Supervisors &c, are published by request:

Extract from Act of the 13th of June, 1830, entitled "An Act relating to roads, highways and bridges."

Sect. 6. Public roads or highways laid out, approved, and entered on record, as aforesaid, shall, "as soon as may be practicable," be effectually opened and constant-ly kept in repair, and all public roads, for highways made or to be made, shall at all seasons be kept clear of all impediments to easy and convenient passing and travelling, at the expense of the respective townships.

Sect. 7. The supervisors aforesaid shall have power, and they are hereby enjoined and required, at the expense of the respective townships, to purchase wood, timber, and all other materials necessary for the purpose of making, maintaining and repairing the public roads or highways, and to employ overseers and direct a sufficient number of laborers to execute promptly and effectually the provisions of the law, and the orders and decrees of the courts having jurisdiction, concerning such roads.

Sect. 8. The supervisors aforesaid shall severally have full power and authority within their respective townships, to enter upon any land or enclosure lying near to the said roads, and to dig, gather and carry upon such roads, any stones, sand or gravel found on the same, which they may then necessary for the purpose of making, maintaining or repairing the said roads, when the same cannot be conveniently obtained by contract at reasonable prices, doing no unnecessary damage to the owners of the said lands, and repairing any breaches of fences which they shall make.

Sect. 9. Whenever the supervisors and the owners of any materials which may be wanted for making, maintaining or repairing the roads aforesaid, cannot agree upon the price to be paid therefor, the value of such materials shall be estimated by any two of such three persons as may be agreed upon by such supervisors and owners.

Sect. 10. If the supervisors and owners cannot agree upon any persons to estimate the value thereof, the owner may apply to a justice of the peace residing near the place where such materials were taken, or may be, and thereupon such justice shall appoint three judicious persons, one on the nomination of the supervisors, one other on the nomination of the owner of such materials, and the third upon his own suggestion, and the decision of the persons so appointed, or any two of them, shall be entered upon the docket of such justice, and shall be final.

Provided, That if either party shall, after due notice, refuse or neglect to nominate as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the justice to appoint another person in his stead.

Sect. 11. The supervisors aforesaid shall also have power and authority as aforesaid, to enter upon any such lands or enclosures, and cut, open, maintain or repair all such drains or ditches through the same, as they shall judge necessary to carry the water from said roads.

Sect. 12. If any person shall stop, fit up or injure any drain or ditch, made by any supervisor, for the purpose of draining the water from any public road or highway, or shall divert or change the course thereof, without the authority of the supervisors for the time being, such person shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay a sum not less than four dollars, nor more than twenty dollars.

Sect. 13. If any person shall stop, fit up or injure any drain or ditch, made by any supervisor, for the purpose of draining the water from any public road or highway, or shall divert or change the course thereof, without the authority of the supervisors for the time being, such person shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay a sum not less than ten dollars, nor more than twenty dollars.

Sect. 14. Provided, That before issuing the duplicate and warrant for the collection of road taxes, it shall be the duty of the supervisor of every township to give notice to all persons rated for such taxes, by advertisements or otherwise, to attend at such times and places as the supervisors may direct, so as to give such persons full opportunity to work out their respective taxes.

Extract from Act of 15th April, 1834, "relating to county rates and levies, and townships and town officers."

Sect. 34. Provided, That before issuing the duplicate and warrant for the collection of road taxes, it shall be the duty of the supervisor of every township to give notice to all persons rated for such taxes, by advertisements or otherwise, to attend at such times and places as the supervisors may direct, so as to give such persons full opportunity to work out their respective taxes.

Sect. 35. If any supervisor shall neglect or refuse to perform any duty required of him by law, he shall forfeit and pay a sum not less than four dollars nor exceeding fifty dollars, to be recovered in a summary way, by action of debt in the name of the commonwealth, before any justice of the peace of the county, to be applied towards repairing the highways of said township: Provided, That such supervisors may appear before the judge of such justice to the next court of quarter sessions, who shall take such order thereon as to them shall appear just and reasonable, and the same shall be final and conclusive.

Relieving Distressers. — Buried There — Potter's Field at New York, where are buried the poor paupers from abroad, and all who cannot afford to bury themselves, has become so disgusting and intolerable a nuisance, that the Grand Jury have made it a subject of presentment, calling upon the common council to stop further interments, as it is estimated the number of corpses are already seven thousand, to the acre! Horror! The Presentment says:

"The thin soil is trampled for the reception of the dead, and tiers of seven or eight bodies are piled one on another, up to and above the surrounding surface. Over the tops of these a little earth is thrown, but so partially, that frequently the ends, and in some cases, the tops of coffins are left exposed to view. It need hardly be added, that these mounds of putrefaction, spread out upon the face of a rock to the notion of the sun, infect the atmosphere with a pestilential effluvia highly impure, not only to the unwholesome persons in the neighborhood, but to the surrounding country, and to a great distance."

Possessors. — Comptroller of the U. S. Navy, died on Saturday, at his residence in Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 75 years. He was born in New Jersey, and rendered important services in the war of 1812. He was with Commodore Lawrence, in the Horn and during the battle of Lake Erie, and fought the battle of Lake Ontario, and in the capture of the British fort at Fort Erie.

Effects of the Free Trade Policy.

The following sections of Northern New York, in Pennsylvania, and Maryland, and Virginia, are forced to submit to the ruinous competition of British iron-masters and the low-priced labor of foreign countries.

Sect. 6. Public roads or highways laid out, approved, and entered on record, as aforesaid, shall, "as soon as may be practicable," be effectually opened and constant-ly kept in repair, and all public roads, for highways made or to be made, shall at all seasons be kept clear of all impediments to easy and convenient passing and travelling, at the expense of the respective townships.

Sect. 7. The supervisors aforesaid shall have power, and they are hereby enjoined and required, at the expense of the respective townships, to purchase wood, timber,

and all other materials necessary for the purpose of making, maintaining and repairing the public roads or highways, and to employ overseers and direct a sufficient number of laborers to execute promptly and effectually the provisions of the law, and the orders and decrees of the courts having jurisdiction, concerning such roads.

Sect. 8. The supervisors aforesaid shall severally have full power and authority within their respective townships, to enter upon any land or enclosure lying near to the said roads, and to dig, gather and carry upon such roads, any stones, sand or gravel found

on the same, which they may then necessary for the purpose of making, maintaining or repairing the said roads, when the same cannot be conveniently obtained by contract at reasonable prices, doing no unnecessary damage to the owners of the said lands, and repairing any breaches of fences which they shall make.

Sect. 9. Whenever the supervisors and the owners of any materials which may be wanted for making, maintaining or repairing the roads aforesaid, cannot agree upon the price to be paid therefor, the value of such materials shall be estimated by any two of such three persons as may be agreed upon by such supervisors and owners.

Sect. 10. If the supervisors and owners cannot agree upon any persons to estimate the value thereof, the owner may apply to a justice of the peace residing near the place where such materials were taken, or may be, and thereupon such justice shall appoint three judicious persons, one on the nomination of the supervisors, one other on the nomination of the owner of such materials, and the third upon his own suggestion, and the decision of the persons so appointed, or any two of them, shall be entered upon the docket of such justice, and shall be final.

Sect. 11. The supervisors aforesaid shall also have power and authority as aforesaid, to enter upon any such lands or enclosures, and cut, open, maintain or repair all such drains or ditches through the same, as they shall judge necessary to carry the water from said roads.

Sect. 12. If any person shall stop, fit up or injure any drain or ditch, made by any supervisor, for the purpose of draining the water from any public road or highway, or shall divert or change the course thereof, without the authority of the supervisors for the time being, such person shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay a sum not less than ten dollars, nor more than twenty dollars.

Sect. 13. If any person shall stop, fit up or injure any drain or ditch, made by any supervisor, for the purpose of draining the water from any public road or highway, or shall divert or change the course thereof, without the authority of the supervisors for the time being, such person shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay a sum not less than twenty dollars, nor more than forty dollars.

Sect. 14. Provided, That before issuing the duplicate and warrant for the collection of road taxes, it shall be the duty of the supervisor of every township to give notice to all persons rated for such taxes, by advertisements or otherwise, to attend at such times and places as the supervisors may direct, so as to give such persons full opportunity to work out their respective taxes.

Sect. 15. If any supervisor shall neglect or refuse to perform any duty required of him by law, he shall forfeit and pay a sum not less than four dollars nor exceeding fifty dollars, to be recovered in a summary way, by action of debt in the name of the commonwealth, before any justice of the peace of the county, to be applied towards repairing the highways of said township: Provided, That such supervisors may appear before the judge of such justice to the next court of quarter sessions, who shall take such order thereon as to them shall appear just and reasonable, and the same shall be final and conclusive.

Sect. 16. Public roads or highways laid out, approved, and entered on record, as aforesaid, shall, "as soon as may be practicable," be effectually opened and constant-ly kept in repair, and all public roads, for highways made or to be made, shall at all seasons be kept clear of all impediments to easy and convenient passing and travelling, at the expense of the respective townships.

Sect. 17. The supervisors aforesaid shall have power, and they are hereby enjoined and required, at the expense of the respective townships, to purchase wood, timber,

and all other materials necessary for the purpose of making, maintaining and repairing the public roads or highways, and to employ overseers and direct a sufficient number of laborers to execute promptly and effectually the provisions of the law, and the orders and decrees of the courts having jurisdiction, concerning such roads.

Sect. 18. The supervisors aforesaid shall severally have full power and authority within their respective townships, to enter upon any land or enclosure lying near to the said roads, and to dig, gather and carry upon such roads, any stones, sand or gravel found

on the same, which they may then necessary for the purpose of making, maintaining or repairing the said roads, when the same cannot be conveniently obtained by contract at reasonable prices, doing no unnecessary damage to the owners of the said lands, and repairing any breaches of fences which they shall make.

Sect. 19. Whenever the supervisors and the owners of any materials which may be wanted for making, maintaining or repairing the roads aforesaid, cannot agree upon the price to be paid therefor, the value of such materials shall be estimated by any two of such three persons as may be agreed upon by such supervisors and owners.

Sect. 20. If the supervisors and owners cannot agree upon any persons to estimate the value thereof, the owner may apply to a justice of the peace residing near the place where such materials were taken, or may be, and thereupon such justice shall appoint three judicious persons, one on the nomination of the supervisors, one other on the nomination of the owner of such materials, and the third upon his own suggestion, and the decision of the persons so appointed, or any two of them, shall be entered upon the docket of such justice, and shall be final.

Sect. 21. The supervisors aforesaid shall also have power and authority as aforesaid, to enter upon any such lands or enclosures, and cut, open, maintain or repair all such drains or ditches through the same, as they shall judge necessary to carry the water from said roads.

Sect. 22. If any person shall stop, fit up or injure any drain or ditch, made by any supervisor, for the purpose of draining the water from any public road or highway, or shall divert or change the course thereof, without the authority of the supervisors for the time being, such person shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay a sum not less than ten dollars, nor more than twenty dollars.

Sect. 23. If any person shall stop, fit up or injure any drain or ditch, made by any supervisor, for the purpose of draining the water from any public road or highway, or shall divert or change the course thereof, without the authority of the supervisors for the time being, such person shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay a sum not less than twenty dollars, nor more than forty dollars.

Sect. 24. Provided, That before issuing the duplicate and warrant for the collection of road taxes, it shall be the duty of the supervisor of every township to give notice to all persons rated for such taxes, by advertisements or otherwise, to attend at such times and places as the supervisors may direct, so as to give such persons full opportunity to work out their respective taxes.

Sect. 25. If any supervisor shall neglect or refuse to perform any duty required of him by law, he shall forfeit and pay a sum not less than four dollars nor exceeding fifty dollars, to be recovered in a summary way, by action of debt in the name of the commonwealth, before any justice of the peace of the county, to be applied towards repairing the highways of said township: Provided, That such supervisors may appear before the judge of such justice to the next court of quarter sessions, who shall take such order thereon as to them shall appear just and reasonable, and the same shall be final and conclusive.

Sect. 26. Public roads or highways laid out, approved, and entered on record, as aforesaid, shall, "as soon as may be practicable," be effectually opened and constant-ly kept in repair, and all public roads, for highways made or to be made, shall at all seasons be kept clear of all impediments to easy and convenient passing and travelling, at the expense of the respective townships.

Sect. 27. The supervisors aforesaid shall have power, and they are hereby enjoined and required, at the expense of the respective townships, to purchase wood, timber,

and all other materials necessary for the purpose of making, maintaining and repairing the public roads or highways, and to employ overseers and direct a sufficient number of laborers to execute promptly and effectually the provisions of the law, and the orders and decrees of the courts having jurisdiction, concerning such roads.

Sect. 28. The supervisors aforesaid shall severally have full power and authority within their respective townships, to enter upon any land or enclosure lying near to the said roads, and to dig, gather and carry upon such roads, any stones, sand or gravel found

on the same, which they may then necessary for the purpose of making, maintaining or repairing the said roads, when the same cannot be conveniently obtained by contract at reasonable prices, doing no unnecessary damage to the owners of the said lands, and repairing any breaches of fences which they shall make.

Sect. 29. Whenever the supervisors and the owners of any materials which may be wanted for making, maintaining or repairing the roads aforesaid, cannot agree upon the price to be paid therefor, the value of such materials shall be estimated by any two of such three persons as may be agreed upon by such supervisors and owners.

Sect. 30. If the supervisors and owners cannot agree upon any persons to estimate the value thereof, the owner may apply to a justice of the peace residing near the place where such materials were taken, or may be, and thereupon such justice shall appoint three judicious persons, one on the nomination of the supervisors, one other on the nomination of the owner of such materials, and the third upon his own suggestion, and the decision of the persons so appointed, or any two of them, shall be entered upon the docket of such justice, and shall be final.

Sect. 31. The supervisors aforesaid shall also have power and authority as aforesaid, to enter upon any such lands or enclosures, and cut, open, maintain or repair all such drains or ditches through the same, as they shall judge necessary to carry the water from said roads.

Sect. 32. If any person shall stop, fit up or injure any drain or ditch, made by any supervisor, for the purpose of draining the water from any public road or highway, or shall divert or change the course thereof, without the authority of the supervisors for the time being, such person shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay a sum not less than ten dollars, nor more than twenty dollars.

Sect. 33. If any person shall stop, fit up or injure any drain or ditch, made by any supervisor, for the purpose of draining the water from any public road or highway, or shall divert or change the course thereof, without the authority of the supervisors for the time being, such person shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay a sum not less than twenty dollars, nor more than forty dollars.

Sect. 34. Provided, That before issuing the duplicate and warrant for the collection of road taxes, it shall be the duty of the supervisor of every township to give notice to all persons rated for such taxes, by advertisements or otherwise, to attend at such times and places as the supervisors may direct, so as to give such persons full opportunity to work out their respective taxes.

Sect. 35. If any supervisor shall neglect or refuse to perform any duty required of him by law, he shall forfeit and pay a sum not less than four dollars nor exceeding fifty dollars, to be recovered in a summary way, by action of debt in the name of the commonwealth, before any justice of the peace of the county, to be applied towards repairing the highways of said township: Provided, That such supervisors may appear before the judge of such justice to the next court of quarter sessions, who shall take such order thereon as to them shall appear just and reasonable, and the same shall be final and conclusive.

Sect. 36. Public roads or highways laid out, approved, and entered on record, as aforesaid, shall, "as soon as may be practicable," be effectually opened and constant-ly kept in repair, and all public roads, for highways made or to be made, shall at all seasons be kept clear of all impediments to easy and convenient passing and travelling, at the expense of the respective townships.

Sect. 37. The supervisors aforesaid shall have power, and they are hereby enjoined and required, at the expense of the respective townships, to purchase wood, timber,

and all other materials necessary for the purpose of making, maintaining and repairing the public roads or highways, and to employ overseers and direct a sufficient number of laborers to execute promptly and effectually the provisions of the law, and the orders and decrees of the courts having jurisdiction, concerning such roads.

Sect. 38. The supervisors aforesaid shall severally have full power and authority within their respective townships, to enter upon any land or enclosure lying near to the said roads, and to dig, gather and carry upon such roads, any stones, sand or gravel found

THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG.

Monday, June 10th, 1850.

Price A List of Acts passed by the last Legislature, and entered on record, as aforesaid, shall, "as soon as may be practicable," be effectually opened and constant-ly kept in operation!

The Whig.

Common Schools.

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

**NEW GOODS
AT THE STORE OF THE
TWO EXTREMES.**



PLEASE call and examine the largest stock of HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES, that has ever been kept in the place—embracing every variety of New Fashion Style, &c., and sold at reduced prices.

Straw and Leghorn Hats,
also on hand. The Store providing for the two extremes is at the old stand, two doors below the Post Office. Preparations have been made for a large Spring and Summer business.
WM. W. PAXTON.

April 8.

**GREAT ATTRACTION
And Greater Inducements than ever, at
the Ready Goods Emporium of**

A. E. KURTZ,
S. E. CORNER CENTRE SQUARE, GETTYSBURG.

THIS undersigned has just received, and in store, a very large and superior stock of Dry Goods, both Fancy and Staple, suitable for the coming seasons. Having purchased our stock on advantageous terms, we are prepared and determined to sell them at VERY GREAT BARBEGAINS. Our stock, on examination, will be found to contain all that is new and fashionable, comprising a general variety of

Ladies' Dress Silks, Cashmeres, Alpacas, Mous de Laines, plain and figured, Linen Lustre, do. Merinoes, Bombazines, Ginghams, Mourning French & Domestic Calicoes, &c. &c. Also, a full and complete variety of Gentlemen's Cloths, Cassimeres, & Vestings, &c. &c.

In a word, suffice it to say, that we have on hand a full and complete stock, which we shall take pleasure in exhibiting to all who may call. At the same time would return sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage bestowed.

A. E. KURTZ.

John L. PIPER, Agent.
P. S.—Also for sale now, new and second-hand Sates of other makers, which have been taken in part payment for Gayler's Salamanders.

April 29.

3m

DEPOT, NO. 10 EXCHANGE PLACE, PHILADELPHIA, next Duck street, and examining the numerous testimonies in favor of GAYLER'S SALES, also the large assortment on hand for sale at manufacturers' prices.

JOHN L. PIPER, Agent.

P. S.—Also for sale now, new and second-hand Sates of other makers, which have been taken in part payment for Gayler's Salamanders.

JOHN L. PIPER, Agent.

Oct. 15.

3m

THE subscriber has the pleasure of announcing to his friends and the public generally, that he has taken charge of the large and conveniently located Hotel, in Chambersburg street, Gettyburg, Pa., for a number of years under the care of James A. Thompson, Esq., and widely and favorably known to the Travelling Public as the stopping place of the Mail Stages and from Baltimore, York, Harrisburg, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, Frederick, and the intermediate towns. The house has been thoroughly repaired and refurnished, and nothing will be left undone in the effort to sustain the high character of the House and render it worthy of the patronage of the Travelling Public.

The services of attentive Servants and careful Hostlers have been secured, and every requisite convenience will be guaranteed to all who may be pleased to favor me with their patronage.

JOHN L. PIPER, Agent.

THE subscriber has the pleasure of announcing to his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a NEW

HARDWARE AND GROCERY STORE, in Gettysburg, at "McCellan's Corner," where can be found a general assortment of every thing in his line. Having examined both the Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, he is enabled to offer his goods at reduced prices, and can confidently assure them that they can be purchased lower than have ever been sold before. His stock consists of

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, such as Nails, Cross-cut Saws, Planes, and Bits, Locks, Hinges, Screens, Chisels of every description, Raps and Files, Saddlery of all varieties, Shoemakers' Tools and Tools, Morocco Leather and Linings, Shovels, Forks, and a general assortment of

Table Cutlery & Pocket Knives; in short, every article belonging to that branch of business. Also a complete assortment of

Glass, Paints, Oils & Dye Stuffs, and a large, full, and general assortment of

Groceries, Fish & Cedar Ware, all of which has been selected with great care and purchased on the very best terms, thus enabling him to sell at such prices as will give entire satisfaction. He solicits and hopes by strict attention to the wants of the community, to receive the patronage of the public.

JOHN FAHNESTOCK.

Apr. 1.

3m

THE subscriber having leased for a term of years, the above well known Establishment, situate on Bermudian Creek, 2½ miles west of York Springs, (and formerly carried on by Jacob A. Myers,) take this method to inform their friends and the public generally, that they are prepared to

CARD WOOL INTO ROLLS, also, to FULL AND DYE CLOTH in the best manner and to MANUFACTURE all kinds of

WOOLLEN GOODS, such as Cloths, Satinets, Tweeds, Jeans, Cassimeres, Lincens, Flannels, broad and narrow Blanketing, Carpets and Carpet Yarn, colored or white, also Stocking Yarn, of various colors and quality.

They are also prepared to attend to

FANCY DYING, in all its various forms, of Silk and Woolen Goods.

Having the improved Machinery and good hands, the work will be well done, and done in good time, for prices as low, if not lower, than at any other Factory in the country.

For the accommodation of old customers, and persons at a distance, the subscribers have fixed stands at the following places, where they will take the wool from, and return the rolls or goods to, to wit:

Henry Myers' Mill, near New Chester—to commence on fourth Saturday in May, and continue weekly;

George Little's Store, Middle-street, Gettysburg—to commence on first Saturday in June, and continue every two weeks;

Conrad Eckhart's, where the Hunterstown Road crosses the Gettysburg State Road, (where Peter Eyster formerly lived)—to commence on fourth Saturday in May, and continue weekly;

Benjamin Harris', on Conocoopa Creek, near Fisher's Mill, to commence on fourth Saturday in May, and continue weekly;

Widow McCreary's, near Hunterstown—to commence on fourth Saturday in May, and continue weekly;

Charles Swartz's Tavern, Mummasburg—to commence on the last Friday in May, and to continue every two weeks.

In order to avoid any mistakes, customers and those leaving wool at the stands, are requested to be particular to place tickets on each bundle, with their names, and directions how to do, and a sample of the kind of Goods.

All kinds of Goods above mentioned, constantly kept on hand, to exchange for wool, or for Sale; and the Trading Wagon continued, as it has heretofore been by Jacob A. Myers.

N. B. Wool will be taken at all times in exchange for Work, and 6 per cent taken off for Cash payments. All orders punctually attended to. Address

ELLIS & GRIEST, York Springs, Adams county, Pa.

May 29.

3m

THE subscriber tends his acknowledgments to his friends and the public for the liberal patronage hitherto extended to him, and respectfully informs them that he has just received from the city a new assortment of

CLOCKS, JEWELRY,

such as Rings, Breast-pins, Ear Rings, Watch-Chains, Watch Keys, Guards, &c., &c. Also,

SPECTACLES,

OF ALL KINDS—ALSO,

JEWELRY,

such as Rings, Breast-pins, Ear Rings, Watch-Chains, Watch Keys, Guards, &c., &c. Also,

25 ACRES IN MEADOW,

and the Creek running round one-half of the place, furnishes abundance of water. There is a sufficient quantity of water for manufacturing purposes, should the purchaser see proper to avail himself of this.

There is an ORCHARD on the place, of select fruit trees, peach and apple, young, vigorous, and in full bearing. The improvements are of a superior order, of convenient construction, and built of the very best materials. They consist of a substantial

BRICK DWELLING,

containing eight rooms; a large

BRICK SWITZER BARN,

with stabling underneath, capable of accommodating 14 cows and 8 horses; a STONE SPRING HOUSE, with rooms above; a BRICK SMOKE HOUSE, and other suitable buildings. There is a never-failing spring of excellent water near the dwelling, and there is a pump in the barn-yard for the use of cattle.

Persons wishing to view the premises will call on the tenant, and for terms, address

J. E. AIKEN,
321 Lexington street, Baltimore, Md.

Feb. 18.

3m

THE GREAT CHINA STORE
OF PHILADELPHIA.

THANKFUL to the citizens of Gettysburg & its vicinity for their increased custom, we again request their company to view our large and splendid assortment of

CHINA, GLASS & QUEENSWARE.

Dinner Sets, Tea Sets, Toilet Sets, and single pieces, either of Glass, China or Stone Ware, sold in quantities to suit purchasers, for less than can be had elsewhere—

In fact at less than Wholesale Prices.

AMERICAN & ENGLISH

BRITANNIA METAL GOODS,

in greater variety than ever before offered in the city.

FANCY CHINA in great variety very cheap.

We would invite any person visiting the city to call and see us—they will at least be pleased to walk around our beautiful store, and to view the finest China and the cheapest the world produces.

Very respectfully,

TYNDALE & MITCHELL,
No. 219 Chestnut Street.

Philadelphia, Sept. 17.

3m

KURTZ

HAS JUST RECEIVED A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Florence Braid BONNETS,

Colored Chip do.

Miss Mord Braid do.

China Pearl do.

Fine Lace do.

Aldredaire & Jenny Lind do.

Chip and Straw do.

ALSO A VARIETY OF Palm, Leghorn, & Straw Hats, which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest.

April 1.

3m

JUST returned from Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, with the largest and best selected stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, of every description, ever offered in the County, and a little cheaper than any other establishment dare to sell them. To be convinced of this fact, please call at the ONE PRICE Clothing and Variety Store of MARCUS SAMSON, immediately opposite the Bank.

March 18.

3m

NEW GOODS.

All who want GOOD & CHEAP GOODS, call at STEVENSON'S, who, having just returned from the City with a full supply, is prepared and willing to sell

GRACIES, DRY GOODS, HARDWARE & QUEENSWARE.

a SMALLER ADVANCE ON COST than ever before seen in this County. The attention of purchasers is particularly invited to the quality, and exceedingly low price of his Gracies and Dry Goods. Call and see the Goods—bear witness that he is convinced that competition would be beaten.

Call and see the Goods—bear witness that he is convinced that competition would be beaten.

JOHN M. STEVENSON.

April 1.

3m

GROCIERS.

JUST arrived, a lot of Groceries, first quality, fit for all the stores in the United States.

Call and get them at KURTZ'S Cheap Corner.

April 1.

3m

For the Ladies.

FLORENCE and FANCY BRAID BONNETS, just received, and for sale cheap, at

ARMANDO'S, No. 22 North Third street, Philadelphia.

Agents—S. S. FORSY, Gettysburg; John K. BETTY, Abbottstown; Motor & Rose, Enola; A. W. SCHMIDT, Lancaster; C. A. Morris & Co., York; L. DENG, Chambersburg.

STONE and EARTHEN WARE, of all kinds, for sale by HAMERSLY.

May 15.

3m

NEW GOODS.

At the store of STEVENSON'S, who, having just

returned from the City with a full supply, is

prepared and willing to sell

GRACIES, DRY GOODS, HARDWARE & QUEENSWARE.

a SMALLER ADVANCE ON COST than ever

before seen in this County. The attention

of purchasers is particularly invited to the

quality, and exceedingly low price of his

Gracies and Dry Goods.

Call and see the Goods—bear witness

that he is convinced that competition

would be beaten.

JOHN M. STEVENSON.

April 1.

3m

For the Ladies.

FLORENCE and FANCY BRAID BONNETS, just received, and for sale cheap, at

ARMANDO'S, No. 22 North Third street, Philadelphia.

Agents—S. S. FORSY, Gettysburg; John K. BETTY, Abbottstown; Motor & Rose, Enola; A. W. SCHMIDT, Lancaster; C. A. Morris & Co., York; L. DENG, Chambersburg.

STONE and EARTHEN WARE, of all kinds, for sale by HAMERSLY.

May 15.

3m

For the Ladies.

FLORENCE and FANCY BRAID BONNETS, just received, and for sale cheap, at

ARMANDO'S, No. 22 North Third street, Philadelphia.

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Speculations and Gambling in California.

A late number of the Virginia Spirit of Jefferson contains a letter from Mr. J. HARRISON KELLY, of the Charlestown Mining Company, written at Sacramento city, from which we make the following extracts, showing how fortunes are made in California:

The gentleman who was elected Sheriff of Sacramento county, (two weeks ago) came from the States via Texas and Mexico to Mazatlan, where he took passage for San Francisco. On arriving there he hadn't money enough to get off the ship. One of his companions got ashore and succeeded in raising enough of the "needful" to get Kinney off. K. went ashore, entered into a game of *moule*, (a game at cards or rather betting on particular cards,) and came out of the establishment \$15,000 winner the next morning. He kept on until he had made a pretty snug sum, when he "jumped the gun," and engaged in business. He is now worth \$250,000! made by "many a twist and turn."

To-day, at noon, two gentlemen were pointed out to me whilst dining, a former steamboat captain and his mate. The latter possessing no tact or ability, but fortune threw him into a fortune, by speculating in lots—the captain has also made a fortune by speculating in town lots. But to show still further some of the freaks of fortune, I will note one of the most worthy firms that has been in this city, Priest, Lee & Co. The Co. consisted of two or three gentlemen. One of the firm went out a month after engaging, and drew about \$600; another shortly withdrew, drawing \$1,000; Mr. Priest withdrew six weeks ago, receiving \$125,000; and lastly, Mr. Cornwall, sold out to Mr. Lee, the remaining partner, last week, for \$432,000—retaining some \$4,000 worth of property in city lots. How do they make their money? Why, a great deal of it by merchandizing and trading, but the vast bulk by speculations in city lots—Mr. Lee left Oregon a year ago, I am told, "worse than broke," but now he wakes up and finds himself a millionaire!—This is the way fortunes are made, and those who leave the States this spring for the mines will find fortunes as "scarce as hen's teeth."

There is more gambling carried on here than in any State in the Union. Three men sat down at a faro table at the Suter House, Tuesday evening, at 5 o'clock, and remained there the whole night. The lowest bet was \$500 on the turn of a card, and frequently thousands were depending. A friend of mine who happened to be present, told me he saw \$27,000 down on a card, and that \$10,000 bets were frequently made that night. \$10,000,000, it is estimated, were lost and won that night, but I think he estimated too high.

Intolerance in Berks County.—A correspondent informs us that, a Sunday two weeks ago, Messrs. John B. Seidel, John Thompson, Henry Beard, Isaac Ihrons, Reuben B. Seidel, and others, inhabitants of Robeson township, met at St. John's Church in the same township, for the purpose of opening a Sunday School. About fifty children had collected, to join the school. But they were met at the Church by Philip Brown, Samuel Haas, John Haas, Jacob Hill, and others, who had possession of the keys, and refused to permit the Sunday School party to enter the Church in spite of the most earnest persuasions. They were therefore compelled to depart, and our correspondent adds, some of the lady teachers and children were so much affected at the harsh treatment they received, that they fled.

Horrific Death in Ireland.—At a fire in the town of Clonmel, Ireland, a whole family, seven in number, were burned to death, they sleeping in a room, the window of which was grated with strong iron bars.—Their retreat by the door was cut off by the fire. Several fruitless attempts were made to wrench off the bars. Finally the family, one by one, fell to the floor and perished.

The Lost One Found.—The Lancaster (Pa.) Gazette states that Mr. Thomas Johnston, of Martic township, Pa., who had been missing since the 2d of April until recently, and who, it was feared, had been foully dealt with, is now at Columbus, Ohio, and has made an assignment of his property for the benefit of his creditors. At the time he left his house he intimates that he was partially deranged. Mr. J. is in easy circumstances.

An Adventure of Old Age.—Among the passengers who arrived at Boston a few days ago, in the bark Eagle, from St. John's Newfoundland, was Michael Mulloy, aged one hundred and three years. He is a native of Kilkenny, Ireland, which he left 82 years ago.

The Oyster Trade.—Few people have any idea of the immensity of the oyster business done in the United States. The Chesapeake and Delaware bay oysters go all over the world; and we learn from a late number of the Baltimore Sun, that one establishment in that city, during the oyster season, keeps twenty-five men constantly opening the shells, and they sometimes open five hundred gallons a day, which are all designed for exportation. The oysters are put up in their own liquor in cans, which are made air-tight and hermetically sealed; they are warranted to keep fresh in any climate. Five men are constantly employed in making the cans. The oysters are sent principally to the Western States; but considerable quantities are sent to the West Indies, South America, and some have been sent to China.

Roman Catholic Schools.—The Pope's Nuncio in Paris has addressed a letter to the Bishops of France, in which he sets forth that the Pope disapproves of mixed schools, and exhorts them, in case such should be established in any diocese, to take measures to secure for the Catholic children the advantage of a separate school.

"For," says the Nuncio, "the Holy Father, bitterly deplored the progress which in difference in matters of religion has made in France as in other countries, and which has produced terrible evils by the corruption of the faith of the people, anxiously desires that on this important point all pastors shall profit by every opportunity carefully to instruct the faithful committed to their charge on the necessity of a single faith and a single religion—truth being one—to remind them frequently of their duty, and to explain to them the fundamental dogma, that out of the Catholic church there is no salvation."

Marrying in Hustle.—A Strange Case.—A singular case was up for trial a few days ago, in the Judge's private chamber at the Court house, Baltimore, being an application for divorce from the young wife of a ladies' shoemaker. She states her belief that to live longer with him would cause her speedy death, and pray to be relieved from the bonds of matrimony, which have been to her those of torment, grief and despair. She is his second wife, and has been married but a few months, having taken the place of his wife a few months after her death. No decision has been given yet.

Baltimore Price Current.—Catherine Carnard, alias Sullivan, has been arrested in Boston, and bound over in the sum of \$20,000, for passing counterfeit money—She has been a dealer in this article for ten years.

Arrival of the Steamer Canada.

HALIFAX, June 11. The royal mail steamer Canada arrived here at half past nine o'clock this morning, bringing Liverpool dates to the 1st June.

ENGLAND.—An address to Her Majesty from Lord Ashley has been carried, asking what measures may be taken to stop all post-office labor on the Sabbath throughout the Kingdom. The address met with approbation from the Cabinet.

Profound silence is observed by the ministry on all foreign affairs.

The Russian Ambassador has been ordered from St. James, and in the meantime public opinion with England and France seems to have summed up the controversy, deciding that there is a secret cause behind the alleged cause of dispute, and that while it may be insisted on that Latife was too hasty, Lord Palmerston, it is believed, will in the end be placed in the position beyond doubt, to show that his offensive demonstration arose in self defense.

Breadstuffs.—Indian Corn is again 6d. lower, but rather more doing in it to-day at this reduction. In other respects the Corn markets are very dull and speculation quite suspended.

A rather better feeling exists in flour, but no actual advance can be quoted. The same may be said of Wheat.

Fight with a Bear.—We are informed says the California Pacific News, that a gentleman by the name of Ryder, residing in the Red Woods, came in contact with one of these grizzly monsters the other day, and came out but second best, although he exhibited no lack of either courage or coolness in the contest. Mr. Ryder had gone out in the dusk of evening in search of cattle, and was passing, as he supposed, three bullocks when, pausing for a moment to examine them, they proved to be three bears, sitting side by side. In a moment two of them bounded off, the third and middle one made up to the man, took him by the waist and gave him a gentle hug. This was taken very coolly by the apparently doomed victim, who, during the operation, took a knife from his pocket, opened it and returned the compliment by a vigorous thrust. This only enraged the beast, for he immediately changed tactics, seized his victim by the shoulder, tearing and lacerating the flesh horribly, and threw him violently upon the ground. At this crisis, thinking "discretion the better part of valor," and possibly recollecting the old story, in the spelling book, of the man who in a similar predicament feigned death and cheated the bear, our hero resolved to try the same experiment. Briny nosed his victim a moment longer, then walked off, whether in the belief that he had effectually used up the unfortunate man, or frightened by the appearance of a third person in the scene, is not for us to determine. Although badly bruised and lacerated, Mr. Ryder is in a fair way of recovery.

South Carolina Liberality.—The South Carolina papers are urging their citizens to stay at home this summer, and not build up by their presence the summer resorts of the North. They ought to make an appeal to Old Sol not to shine as fervidly as usual, or they should solicit a few of our cool breezes, unless they are determined not to be indebted to the North for anything.

Horrific Death of an Infant.—On the 1st inst., a Mrs. Deeweys, of Barren County, Ky., left her baby, nine months old, on the bed, and went out to attend to some duties. On returning, the mother found her child hanging between the bed and the wall, having fallen from the bed, its chin catching on the bed rail, and its head against the wall, dislocating its neck; it died instantly.

Horrific Affair in Ireland.—At a fire in the town of Clonmel, Ireland, a whole family, seven in number, were burned to death, they sleeping in a room, the window of which was grated with strong iron bars.—Their retreat by the door was cut off by the fire. Several fruitless attempts were made to wrench off the bars. Finally the family, one by one, fell to the floor and perished.

The Lost One Found.—The Lancaster (Pa.) Gazette states that Mr. Thomas Johnston, of Martic township, Pa., who had been missing since the 2d of April until recently, and who, it was feared, had been foully dealt with, is now at Columbus, Ohio, and has made an assignment of his property for the benefit of his creditors. At the time he left his house he intimates that he was partially deranged. Mr. J. is in easy circumstances.

Monterey Springs.—At the 12th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Witmer, Mr. George Beaman, of Cumberland township, to Miss Anna Wolf, of Berlin township.

Cholera at New Orleans.—During the week ending on the 1st inst., eleven deaths occurred at New Orleans by cholera.

In Oriental Embassy.

ON the 25th May, his Excellency General Jung Bahadur Koorman Rangzeg, Prince Minister and Commander-in-Chief of the kingdom of Nepal, situated on the borders of Tibet, arrived in England, as ambassador extraordinary from the King of Nepal to the Queen of England. He came from Egypt to Southampton, by the steamer Ripon. His suite consisted of twenty-four persons, and he was charged with a letter from his King to Queen Victoria, and with presents of Nepalese manufactures, worth nearly a quarter of a million of sterling. The travelling expenses of the embassy to England, were nearly 10,000 pounds sterling. They are all Buddhists, and to avoid contact with Christians, had the whole of the fore cabins and saloons of the steamer exclusively to their own use, and there they fitted up their own cooking apparatus. The General is a handsome oriental, very dark, 32 years old, and a great man in India. He dresses magnificently, and his manners are said to be polished and graceful. When they landed at Southampton, they would not go to a hotel, but occupied the Peninsular offices, and had their cooking apparatus erected in the yard. They are very mysterious about their cooking and eating. They are continually washing, fond of smoking, and of all oriental habits of luxury.

The London Times has a letter from Alexandria in Egypt, which describes some of the animals intended as presents for the Queen of England. They had all safely arrived:

The steamer Ripon takes to the Zoological society the Hippopotamus which has been waiting in Cairo for the hot season, and a collection of animals and birds, among which are an ibex from Mount Sinai, a lion, a ghephard, two lynxes, an ichneumon, some civet cats, and a variety of serpents, lizards, and desert rats. A young giraffe was also to have formed part of the collection, but it was unfortunately drowned in the canal after reaching Alexandria.

The Hippopotamus, being only 18 months old, is comparatively small, and lives exclusively on milk, its daily consumption being about 80 pints; for the furnishing of which several cows have to be kept on board. It is very tame and allows itself to be freely handled by its Arab attendant, whom it follows and answers to the name of Ghebley, an island on the blue Nile, near the seventh cataract, being between Sanaa and Fazoglo, where it was caught.—It is a male specimen, and Abbas Pasha, the Viceroy, has issued orders to procure a female, which is expected to arrive here after the rise of the Nile, in about three months' time, and will also be sent to England. Preparations for the conveyance of the Hippopotamus had been made at Southampton, on board the Ripon, with a convenient iron tank, holding about 400 gallons of fresh water, which will require to be renewed every other day to bathe in.

This is the first Hippopotamus that is taken to Europe alive, and it is to be hoped that it will reach England in safety.

Notice to Tax-Payers.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

NEW GOODS AT THE STORE OF THE TWO EXTREMES.

PLEASE call and examine the largest stock of HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES, that has ever been kept in this place—containing every variety of New Fashion, Sizes, &c., and sold at reduced prices.

Straw and Legionnaire Hats,
also on hand. The Store providing for the two extremes at the old stand; two doors below the Post Office. Preparations have been made for a large Spring and Summer business.

WM. W. BAXTON.

April 1.

GREAT ATTRACTION

And Greater Indulgences than ever, at

The Dry Goods Emporium of

A. E. KURTZ,

62 COOPER STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

The undersigned has just received, and is in

a very large and popular stock of

Dry Goods, both Plain and Staple,

subject to the coming season. Having pur-

chased our stock on advantageous terms, we are

determined to sell them at V

ERY GREAT BARGAINS. Our stock, on examination, will be found to contain all that is new and

handsome, comprising a general variety of

Dress Materials, Household

Accessories, Linen, &c., &c.

Merchandise, Household, Ginghams,

Mourning, French Domestic Colors,

&c. Also a full and complete variety of

Gentleman's Cloths, Cashmeres, &

Vestings, &c. &c.

In a word, suffice it to say, that we have on hand

a full and complete stock, which we shall take

pleasure in exhibiting to all who may call.

Having examined both the Philadelphia and

Baltimore markets, he is enabled to offer his goods

at reduced prices, and can confidently assure them

that they can be purchased lower than they have

ever been sold before. His stock consists of

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

such as Nails, Cross-cut Saws, Planes and Bits,

Bands, Hinges, Screws, &c., &c., every description,

Table-Clothes & Pocket Knives.

In short, every article belonging to that branch of business. Also a complete assortment of

Groceries, Fish & Cedar Ware,

all of which he has selected with great care, and

purchased on the very best terms, thus enabling

him to sell at such prices as will give entire satisfaction.

He entreats and hopes by strict attention to

the wants of the community, to receive the patronage of the public.

JOHN FAHNESTOCK.

Sept. 17.

FRESH ARRIVAL!

Groceries, Queensware, &c.

W. W. HAMERSLEY.

HAS returned from the City with an increased

and well selected assortment of GROCERIES,

ALL of all kinds, such as Sugar, Coffee, Molasses,

Fish, Rice, Spices, Salt, &c., &c., which he will

sell at prices that can't be beat anywhere. Also,

the full and well-assorted QUILLENSWELL,

ever opened in this market, to which he invites

the attention of purchasers, as also to the large as-

sortment of Goods of almost infinite variety, with

the assurance that they cannot be beat either in

quality, variety or cheapness.

Remember the

place to secure Bargains is at HAMERSLEY'S,

Northwest corner of the Diamond.

April 8.

JUST RECEIVED,

A LAPIS, assorted colors, Linen, Lustres,

Amber-colored Embroidered Cashmeres, toge-

ther with a selected assortment of Fancy and

Plain SILKS, all suitable for the season; the

cheapest ever offered in Gettysburg. He invites

the ladies to call and examine his stock, as he

feels satisfied that no house in the Borough can offer

the same inducements to the ladies as is offered

at the Street Corner of A. B. M. ARNOLD.

April 22.

THE GREAT CHINA STORE

OF PHILADELPHIA.

THANKFUL to the citizens of Gettysburg &

its vicinity for their increased custom, we

again request their company to view our large and

splendid assortment of

CHINA, GLASS & QUEENSWARE.

Dinner Sets, Tea Sets, Toilet Sets, and single pieces, either of Glass, China or Stone Ware, sold in quantities to suit purchasers, for less than they can be had elsewhere.

For less than Wholesale Prices.

AMERICAN & ENGLISH

BRITANNIA METAL GOODS,

in greater variety than ever before offered in the city.

FANCY CHINA in great variety very cheap.

We would invite any person visiting the city

to call and see us—they will at least be pleased to

walk around our beautiful store, and view the

best China and the cheapest the world produces.

Very respectfully,

TYNDALE & MITCHELL,

No. 219 Chestnut Street,

Philadelphia, Sept. 17.

14

KURTZ

Has just received a large assortment of

Florence Braid BOYNETS,

Colored Cloth, &c.

Novo Merit Braid, &c.

China Pearl, &c.

Five Lace, &c.

Leberdike & Son's Linen, &c.

Chiffon & Nylon, &c.

Also a variety of

Palm, Leghorn, & Straw Hats,

which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest.

April 1.

LOOK HERE!

JUST returned from Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, with the largest and best

selected stock of BEAUTY MARK CLOTHING,

of every description, ever offered in the County, and a Bulk Dealer than any other establishment

out to sell them. To be convinced of this fact, please call at ONE PRICE Clothing and Va-

riety Store of MARCUS SAMSON, immediately opposite the Bank.

March 18.

NEW GOODS.

All who want GOOD & CHEAP GOODS,

call at STEVENSON's, who, having just

arrived from the City with a full supply, are pre-

pared and willing to sell.

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS.

WE have a SMALLER ADVANCE ON COST than ever

before seen in this Country. The selection of

purchases is particularly invited to the quality,

and reasonable low price of the Groceries and

Dry Goods.

Call and see us.

ARM ARNOLD,

391 Lexington Street, Baltimore, Md.

Feb. 18.

NEW GOODS.

A. STEVENSON,

whose Agents are in all the principal

and towns in the United States.

AGENTS FOR ADAMS CO. are—Samuel S.

Farnsworth, George Springer, Abram Scott,

C. H. Newell, A. N. Rector, T. S. Hol-

mes, J. W. Schubert, Henry A. A. A.

Also Proprietor of the above Medicine.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE removed to 24 North

Third Street, Philadelphia.

ARM ARNOLD,

391 Lexington Street, Baltimore, Md.

Feb. 18.

NEW GOODS.

ALL who want GOOD & CHEAP GOODS,

call at STEVENSON's, who, having just

arrived from the City with a full supply, are pre-

pared and willing to sell.

ARM ARNOLD,

391 Lexington Street, Baltimore, Md.

Feb. 18.

NEW GOODS.

ALL who want GOOD & CHEAP GOODS,

call at STEVENSON's, who, having just

arrived from the City with a full supply, are pre-

pared and willing to sell.

ARM ARNOLD,

391 Lexington Street, Baltimore, Md.

Feb. 18.

NEW GOODS.

ALL who want GOOD & CHEAP GOODS,

call at STEVENSON's, who, having just

arrived from the City with a full supply, are pre-

pared and willing to sell.

ARM ARNOLD,

391 Lexington Street, Baltimore, Md.

Feb. 18.

NEW GOODS.

ALL who want GOOD & CHEAP GOODS,

call at STEVENSON's, who, having just

arrived from the City with a full supply, are pre-

pared and willing to sell.

ARM ARNOLD,

391 Lexington Street, Baltimore, Md.

Feb. 18.

</

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

COMMUNICATION.

For the "Adams Sentinel."

MR. HARPER:—In reading the last number of your paper, I noticed a short article in relation to the "Pittsburg Institution," or "Deaconess Institution," in which the following statement appears:

"Deaconesses are an order of women who devote their lives to various occupations of charity, and take upon themselves the vows of celibacy for this purpose."

As there is an error in the latter part of this statement, and, as it will act injuriously to the welfare of the Institution, I herewith send you a succinct history of the Order of Deaconesses, of the parent Institution at Kaiserswerth, and also of the branch lately founded in Pittsburg.

As a large portion of your readers are interested in the Institution, and, as an effort is now about to be made by some of the benevolent ladies in Gettysburg, in its behalf, we will greatly further this philanthropic enterprise by publishing these few lines, together with the brief history of the Institution.

W.

Institution of Protestant Deaconesses, OR NURSING SISTERS,
At Kaiserswerth, on the Rhine, in Prussia, under the superintendence of the Provincial Synod of Rhine and Westphalia.

This Institution has been called into existence thirteen years ago, to renew the Apostolical Institution of Deaconesses, or Servants of the Church, of whom St. Paul, in the last chapter of the Epistle to the Romans, names Phoebe, of Cenchrea, to undertake the care of the poor and the sick, with that tenderness, self-denying patience, and loving kindness, which the Lord has given more to female Christians than to men.

The first centuries of the Church to the eleventh, have employed in this way the many female faculties and gifts of those who were at leisure, for doing the works of charity in christian congregations. This office ceased, as the Church degenerated during the darkness of the middle ages.

In the first period after the blessed Reformation of the Church, the Protestant Prince of Orange, in the Netherlands, who embraced the Reformation, with the large majority of his subjects, in the year 1559, renewed this office, establishing for nursing the sick, the poor and the aged, sixty *De moiselles de Charité*, as he called them, but quite in the evangelical spirit of the apostolical institution, without vows, without any constraint of the rules of nunneries—only in the strength of faith, working by love.

The first General Synod of the Reformed Church of the Lower Rhine and the Netherlands, in the year 1568, at Wesel, and the Classical Synod of West, in 1580, resolved, that the office of Deaconesses of the Apostolical Church should be again introduced into the Church, and actually renewed it. The wars, which soon after devastated Germany and the Netherlands, hindered the consolidation and extension of this excellent Institution.

Vincent of Paul founded, many years afterwards, in the year 1633, in the Roman Catholic Church, the *Sisters of Charity*, who have extended themselves into many countries, even to America, and have done much good to the sick and to the poor.

But as the Protestant Church, of all denominations, cannot approve the vows, nor other rules and practices of these Sisters, nor their doctrine of meritorious works of charity, Pastor Fiedler, minister of the evangelical congregation at Kaiserswerth, on the Rhine, in Prussia, renewed in the year 1836 the Deaconesses of old, according to the rules of the Apostolical Church.

The principle, he laid down, was, that Christian women, unmarried and widows, who would become Deaconesses, must be willing to be servants of Christ alone, to devote their time and faculties entirely and exclusively to him, and not to look forward for pecuniary emoluments or honors of the world, nor yet to merit salvation by their works, but to do the work of charity and self-denial out of gratitude to him who hath redeemed their souls, and merited their salvation. Moreover evangelical liberty has been most distinctly secured to them. After their probationary period they engage themselves to serve at least five years. But even during this time they are allowed to leave, if nearer, personal or family duties should make them wish for a change of situation.

The candidates must not be under eighteen years of age, nor over forty, and serve from six months to two years on probation at the establishment at Kaiserswerth, which contains, besides other institutions, an Infirmary of 100 to 120 beds. A very moderate annual sum is paid by the Institution, or congregation, or family, which they serve, to the Mother-house at Kaiserswerth, which defrays their personal wants, enables them to keep themselves decent and respectable, and entirely provides for those, whose health has suffered in consequence of their hard service, or who have become advanced in years.

Many young Christian women followed the call of Pastor Fiedler, moved by the love of the Lord. A great union was soon afterwards formed by Christian friends in the two Prussian Provinces of Rhine and Westphalia, under the superintendence of the Protestant Provincial Synod, and patronized by the King of Prussia, for the purpose of taking care of the poor and the sick of these territories. Many ladies who could not devote themselves personally to this office, formed Auxiliary Societies.

The success which the establishment at Kaiserswerth has met with, has been very great. For, according to the *sixth printed Report* of 1849, above 115 Deaconesses are now at work in different parts of Germany and England. Sixty-six are occupied in twenty-five hospitals and orphan-houses at Berlin, Dresden, Frankfort, Worms, Cologne, Liverpool, London, &c. Several of them in large congregations, which have no hospital, as also as mothers of the poor and sick, supporting and nursing them in their dwellings, and reporting their wants to their Pastors and overseers.

The Hospital of Kaiserswerth has received in these thirty years, about 3,500 patients of all diseases, of both sexes, and of all religious persuasions, great many of them gratitously.

Some Deaconesses have also been educated at Kaiserswerth in hospitals in Switzerland, France and Holland, and the calls from many parts of the continent for Deaconesses from Kaiserswerth are so numerous, that this establishment cannot satisfy them all. It results from the testimonies of the administration and the medical officers of these public Institutions, and it is a fact of general history, that wherever these Deaconesses have been entrusted with the

better takes place in all departments, and the satisfaction, the gratitude, and the blessings of the patients follow these self-devoted nurses every where.

On the 5th of July, a. e., the Rev. Mr. Fiedler brought over from the Parent Institution, four of these Deaconesses to the United States, to take charge of an Infirmary, established in Pittsburg, Pa., by the Rev. Wm. Passant. It is proposed in this Institution, likewise to qualify other Christian females as Deaconesses to nurse the sick and poor in other American hospitals, congregations and families. In this way, we trust, the new Infirmary at Pittsburg will become, under God's blessing, a centre of light, love and mercy.

To the Christian reader, it will be interesting to hear, that the provision for the care of the sick and poor is not the only blessing which the Parent establishment diffuses over many lands. It contains, also, three Branch-Institutions, for other purposes.—First, a Seminary, to train young females for infant, day, and industrial Schools.—This has already educated more than 370 of such teachers, for different parts of Europe, by the instrumentality of whom, many thousands of poor children have been rescued from ignorance and misery, and led to their Heavenly friend.

Secondly, there is an *Orphan Asylum* connected with the mother-house, where twenty-five to thirty orphans of clergymen, missionaries, schoolmasters, &c., are educated by the Sisters, in a Christian manner, as nurses, school mistresses, &c.

A third Branch-Institution is designed to educate deaconesses for the nursing aid and improvement of female prisoners.—This branch is therefore connected with an *Asylum for released female prisoners*, which Pastor Fiedler founded sixteen years ago, and which has received since then more than one hundred and eighty poor, deeply fallen individuals, many of whom have been educated, by Christian instruction, to become good servants and respectable members of society.

We, however, after considering these facts, can doubt that this highly interesting establishment, this Bethesda for bodies and souls, which supplies with the water of life the four fields of human infirmity and misery, the field of the sick, of the poor, of the abandoned children, and of the guilty, should not have refreshed, and brought from death to life many perishing souls? Who would not hope that it may be destined to become the beginning of a new era in the development of Evangelical faith and of Protestant charity? That it will in particular open a new field of useful and blessed occupation to Christian females?

The annual reports of this establishment relate a great number of most interesting cases, where the Sisters have been the powerful instruments of seeking that which was lost, of bringing again that which was driven away, of binding up that which was broken, and of strengthening that which was sick. It is with great reluctance that we abstain, from fatiguing the reader, to relate some of these particular facts.

The large establishment at Kaiserswerth is supported wholly by voluntary contributions, and as it has every day to provide for two hundred and fifty persons, it has a constant struggle with pecuniary difficulties in performing its holy work. But by a particular blessing of the Lord it has succeeded hitherto, to go forward in laboring for the great cause of Christian philanthropy. Under these circumstances, and as the journey of Rev. Mr. Fiedler to the United States which he makes at the expense of the Parent Institution, has materially increased its liabilities, we earnestly hope that he may meet with much sympathy and liberality from a philanthropic American public. It is hoped, likewise, that this useful Institution, which has just been transplanted from the Old World to the New, under the smiles of Providence, will soon establish branches in our principal sea-ports and cities, and thus become an unspeakable blessing to the sick, the poor and the stranger, over our widely extended land.

PITTSBURG, July 20, 1849.

A Model Message.

To functionaries of high and low degree, who have to address official messages to legislative bodies, we commend the following by E. D. Payne, Mayor of the little city of Westminster, Md.: It is addressed to the City Council, and is a model for terseness and brevity, and will be sure to be read:

"In compliance with a request made to me by you at your last meeting, that I should present to you for your consideration my views of municipal affairs, I beg leave respectfully to propose that the limits of the corporation be defined by proper bounds; the property assessed and taxed on the hundred dollars; the streets, lanes, and alleys in the densely populated portion of the city paved and kept in order. That all irresponsible and disorderly persons be prohibited from appearing at late hours in the city. To tax doggers and exhibitors whose object is not the advancement of science or morals. To tax dogs and ten-pint alleys, and fine all persons found flying kites, cock-fighting, horse racing, firing of guns or any explosive compositions, as well as the burning of any combustible materials that might endanger either buildings or fences, and to prohibit the running at large of all domestic animals."

Melancholy Occurrence.—The last steamer from California brings intelligence of a sad accident which resulted in the death of Mr. John H. Beeckman, lately a merchant in the city of New York, and son of Henry Beeckman, Esq., one of its oldest and most respectable citizens. Mr. Beeckman had been on a visit to the new town of Butterfield, of which he was one of the chief proprietors, and, after an absence of two weeks, was returning to Sacramento in a whale boat. When near Vernon he changed his position in the boat, and drawing his gun toward him, one of the hammers caught in a seat, and striking the cap caused the discharge of a heavy load of shot, which, entering his breast and severing the main arteries, produced immediate death. He expired with a single exclamation of surprise.

Franklin and Marshall College.—At a public meeting which was held in Lancaster, Pa., on the 6th inst., a committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions to the College to the amount of \$25,000. On the opening of the books, one gentleman headed the list with a subscription of \$1,000, and several others followed with subscriptions of \$500 each.

Prosecution of the Invaders.—A dispatch to the North American says that the President has directed the District Attorney at New Orleans to proceed vigorously against all persons who can be proved to have incited the expedition against Cuba, and especially those who were leaders in the attempt to invade us in hostility with a friendly government.

The Connecticut River Bank.—We entered on Tuesday night last, by means of life-boats, and blowing the locks open by gunpowder, and rolled off \$20,000. On the following morning, about 20 miles from the bank, the money was all found in an old barn. The presumption is it had been deposited there, and that the thieves became frightened and abandoned their plunder.

Spontaneous Combustion.—The British Queen, on her way from Liverpool to Suez lately, was entirely destroyed by fire. She had on board 800 tons of coal, which caught fire spontaneously, exploded, and compelled the crew to take to the boats. After much suffering upon the open sea, they were picked up by a French ship, 100 miles from the spot, and taken to Marseilles, where now worth \$300,000.

The White Fox.—There is a man in New Orleans, who ten years ago was a porter in a store in Pearl street, New York—afterward went West, and in consequence of the reduced state of his means, was obliged to return to New Orleans—was a white fox—a valuable hanger for the



THE ADAMS SENTINEL

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, June 17th, 1850.

Dear Hon. HENRY NEY will please accept our thanks for various documents of interest forwarded to us.

The name of CORNELIUS LOTT was published as one of the officers at the late Whig meeting. It was incorrect. Mr. HENRY LOTT was the individual.

The Patent granted to Mr. WEIDEMAN, of this county, was for an improvement in *Tanning Mills*, not *Tanning*; as published last week.

Our neighbor, KELLER KURTZ, has politely handed us a copy of a new article for Writing, which has just made its appearance, and which he has for sale. It is prepared in London, and is called Arnold's Chemical Writing Fluid. We have tried it, and find that it flows freely from the pen; and we have no doubt it is an excellent article.

Accident.

On Wednesday evening last, GEORGE WILSON, son of William B. Wilson, of Menallen township, aged about 20 years, whilst watering horses, was kicked upon the forehead, just above the right eye, causing compound fracture and depression of bone. The shattered fragments of bone were removed, but little hopes of his recovery are entertained. This should prove a warning to those having the management of horses, and especially to the young, who are apt to be too careless on such occasions.—Star.

We are pleased to learn from his attendant physician, that there are now hopes of his surviving the severe injury.

Distressing Accident.

We regret to learn, that MR. JACOB THOMAS, aged about 30 years, who has been in the employ of Mr. Charles Will, for a number of years, on the Chapel Farm, in Conowago township, Adams county, was accidentally killed on Thursday morning the 13th inst., at Lilly's Saw Mill. It appears he had been engaged in hauling logs to the mill for sometime previous for the new addition to the Chapel, that is now in progress of erection, and that on this occasion, while in the act of unloading logs the wheel gave way precipitating one of them to the ground, unfortunately falling upon him and mangling his body in a shocking manner. He lived about five minutes afterwards. The deceased was a young man of most exemplary character, and whose loss will much be lamented by all who knew him.—Lancaster Spectator.

Congress.

The Compromise bill is still under animated discussion in the Senate. Mr. BENNETT made a speech against it during the past week, and Mr. Cass in favor. Mr. DAYTON also declared himself in favor of the President's plan. Mr. CLAY, Mr. WEBSTER and Mr. FOOTE have spoken frequently. On Thursday, Mr. CLAY and Mr. BENTON had a very unpleasant altercation. The former, in the course of his remarks, read a letter from Mr. REED, of St. Louis, stating that Mr. BENTON had expressed himself last November, in opposition to the admission of California. This roused Mr. BENTON'S ire; he got into one of his mad paroxysms, and exclaimed—"The letter is an infamous calumny, and I thus brand it—and I brand it and the publisher of it." Mr. CLAY replied—"I repel with scorn and contempt the Senator's insinuation against me." Mr. BENTON then said—"Oh, you may send it back, but you got it first." Mr. WEBSTER made some remarks upon the breach of decorum, and the unpleasant alteration ended. It is thought there will be a majority of one or two in favor of the Compromise bill, when they come to a vote.

Re-arrival of Gen. Lopez.—We learn from the Washington Republic that the U. S. District Attorney at New Orleans, acting under instructions from the Department of State, issued by direction of the President, caused GEN. LOPEZ, commander of the late expedition to Cuba, to be arrested in that country on the 7th inst., for a violation of the Act of Congress of the 29th of April, 1818. General L. was taken before the Judge of the U. S. Court for examination.

The Whig State Convention.—The Whig State Convention, to nominate Canal Commissioner, &c., will assemble in Philadelphia on Wednesday next.

During a heavy thunder storm on Saturday week, the barn of Mr. DAVID LANDIS, two miles east of Lancaster, was struck by lightning and burnt down, with a quantity of hay and straw.

Three stables and a carpenter shop were burnt at West Chester on Monday night week. The fire created such an illumination, that it was seen to the distance of 20 miles!

Distressing Affliction.

DR. DUNCAN, the late representative of Dauphin county in the Legislature, has lost his entire family of children, four in number, by death, in one week! The eldest, ELLEN, in her 7th year, died on the 2d; BENJAMIN, in his 4th year, on the 4th; GREENBURY, aged 8 months, on the 6th; and HENRY, in his 6th year, on the 7th. They all died of scarlet fever.

MR. EDWIN W. HETTER, formerly Editor at Harrisburg, and lately of the Lancaster Intelligencer, was licensed to preach the Gospel, by the German Lutheran Synod of this State, at its recent session, at Pottsville.

B. F. WASHINGTON, Esq., late of Charlestown, Va., was recently elected City Recorder of Sacramento City, California, an office worth from \$7,000 to \$10,000 a year, in addition to which he has been appointed Notary Public, which will yield \$4,000 or \$5,000 a year.

A Dispatch on Wednesday, from Mr. GREENLY to the Tribune, states that Mr. CLAY'S confidence in the Senate's passage of the Compromise is strengthened by Tuesday's proceedings. He will make no reply to Mr. BENTON'S personalities.

On Friday a motion was made to strike out of the Compromise bill all that related to Texas. It was rejected—ayes 24, nays 27. This is said to have been a test vote. Mr. COOPER, Mr. CASS, and Mr. WEBSTER voted with Mr. CLAY in the negative.

Franklin and Marshall College.—At a public meeting which was held in Lancaster, Pa., on the 6th inst., a committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions to the College to the amount of \$25,000. On the opening of the books, one gentleman headed the list with a subscription of \$1,000, and several others followed with subscriptions of \$500 each.

Prosecution of the Invaders.—A dispatch to the North American says that the President has directed the District Attorney at New Orleans to proceed vigorously against all persons who can be proved to have incited the expedition against Cuba, and especially those who were leaders in the attempt to invade us in hostility with a friendly government.

The Connecticut River Bank.—We entered on Tuesday night last, by means of life-boats, and blowing the locks open by gunpowder, and rolled off \$20,000. On the following morning, about 20 miles from the bank, the money was all found in an old barn. The presumption is it had been deposited there, and that the thieves became frightened and abandoned their plunder.

Spontaneous Combustion.—The British Queen, on her way from Liverpool to Suez lately, was entirely destroyed by fire. She had on board 800 tons of coal, which caught fire spontaneously, exploded, and compelled the crew to take to the boats. After much suffering upon the open sea, they were picked up by a French ship, 100 miles from the spot, and taken to Marseilles, where now worth \$300,000.

The White Fox.—There is a man in New Orleans, who ten years ago was a porter in a store in Pearl street, New York—afterward went West, and in consequence of the reduced state of his means, was obliged to return to New Orleans—was a white fox—a valuable hanger for the

The Dyer and Color-maker's Companion.

Containing upwards of 200 receipts for making colors on the most approved principles, for all the various styles and fabrics now in existence, together with the Scouring Process, and plain directions for preparing, washing-off and finishing the goods, also the

Painter, Gilder, & Varnisher's Companion.

Containing rules and regulations in everything relating to the arts of Painting, Gilding, Varuising, and Glass-staining; numerous useful and valuable receipts; tests for the detection of adulterations in oils, colors, &c.; and a statement of the diseases and accidents to which Painters, Gilders, and Varnishers are peculiarly liable; with the simplest and best methods of prevention and remedy.

These works have been politely placed upon our table by the publisher, Mr. Henry C. Baird, of Philadelphia. We consider them quite valuable works upon the subjects to which they refer—and we call public attention to them. They are for sale at the Book-store of Mr. KELLER KURTZ, Center Square.

Godey's Lady's Book.

The July number, the first of the new volume, is on our table